

Edgar F. Cyriac

CURE OF

= = Consumption

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MANUAL

TREATMENT.

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CURE



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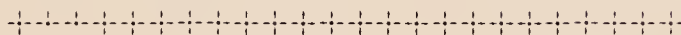
CURE OF CONSUMPTION

By ..

MANUAL

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AS during the last few years so much has been spoken and written about the treatment of consumption, especially Koch's notorious lymph with the attempts at improvement by other doctors, creasote inhalation, etc., it might be of

interest to the public to know that this disease, hitherto considered incurable, has been cured by manual treatment, even in the last stage.

During more than twenty years, many cases of this disease have been cured by Director Kellgren, in London ; here the last one will be described in detail, and some earlier ones shortly mentioned.



Mrs. G., here in London, for a long time was treated by her doctor for laryngitis, but continued to grow worse. Several eminent doctors were consulted, among others Dr. D. Powell, the specialist for diseases of the chest. He declared, in February, 1893, that there were tubercles in the left lung, and considering her condition very serious, he sent her without delay to St. Remo, that she might live in the most favourable climate and undergo Dr. Foster's special method of treatment. On her arrival at St. Remo, she had quite lost her voice, which had before been feeble. Dr. Foster used creasote inhalation, but without success; she got constantly worse; the right lung was also affected, and she was confined to her bed by weakness. The temperature rose incessantly. In the end of April Dr. Foster gave her case up as totally hopeless, and advised her husband to take her back to London immediately, if she wished to die in her home. Having come home she was in a very bad state, and as nothing more could be done, Kellgren was called in. Without

hesitation, he at once undertook this hopeless case. Under his treatment an immediate improvement began ; the temperature, which had been before over 103° Fahrenheit, sank gradually, and after three months it never exceeded 99° . When Kellgren in the end of June left London for his usual sojourn in Sweden, her strength had already increased so much that she could go daily up and down two flights of stairs, and take half-an-hour's walk when fine. Her treatment was then taken over by Mr. George Kittel, Kellgren's first assistant, and she improved so much that when Kellgren returned in November, she was able to go for her treatment to the Institute, three miles off. She had totally recovered her strength ; the digestion was well regulated ; the voice had greatly improved—some months later she sang fully two octaves—and the cough had nearly left her. Since then she has, without any injury to her health, attended the Institute in most weathers. Dr. Foster was in London just before Christmas, and saw Mrs. G. He afterwards expressed to Dr. Weber, who had

also been consulted before the journey to St. Remo, his astonishment at the remarkable improvement of his old patient, and was then told that this case was not the only one which Kellgren had cured, when he (W.) had not seen any hope.



Twenty years ago, in Gotha (Germany), the Baroness W. came to Kellgren as a patient. Doctors had declared that half her left lung was destroyed. Four Swedish doctors, who visited Kellgren in Gotha, 1873—74, also examined her and gave the same opinion. However, the Baroness is still alive; but at that time Kellgren wanted three years to complete the cure. Another case was a Countess W. G., from Ost-Friesland. Seventeen years ago, Kellgren got one day a telegram requesting him to come the same evening to give his opinion of her. Some hours later came another telegram: "Not likely

to survive the night ; if she does, we send new wire ; come then first train." Kellgren went, and in a few days he was able to take her to London. One year later, a specialist from Berlin was called, who with an instrument measured the breathing power. The result was so astonishing that he exclaimed : " Had not so many eminent doctors stated that the countess had been suffering from consumption, I should declare that she could not have had any disease of the lungs at all."



Another case : Mr. M., a banker, had been advised by doctors, nine years before he came to Kellgren, to leave London and live in Bournemouth. As he did not improve he was sent to the south of France. There also he continued to grow worse and worse, and ultimately he was sent home in a dying state. In London he was met by a relation of his

who was a patient of Kellgren's, and she entreated him to send for Kellgren, which he did. When Kellgren to Mr. M.'s questions answered that he very likely could cure him, M. rejoined, distrustingly, "but are you not a humbug?" Then Kellgren rose to leave and said: "Well, good-bye; when the choking attacks come on, then you may send for me and you will see." Within twenty-four hours Kellgren was sent for. Mr. M. was convinced of his honesty, became a patient, and was cured; he resumed his business in London, and had not for seven years any cough at all.



A young lady, Miss W., caught a severe cold in August, 1889, and the lungs became affected. She got so-called galloping consumption, and was already, in November, so weak that she had to be carried from room to room. A bacteriologist of London announced that bacilli were

present in great number. The doctor asked at last the father, who was a clergyman, to communicate the sacrament to his daughter, as she might die any minute. Kellgren was called and was of opinion that he could cure her if she were brought up to London ; she herself begged that this should be done. In spite of the foggy, damp air of London she got better and better. The following summer she went with Kellgren to Sanna, Sweden, and joined eagerly in the daily rides there ; and in October she took a ride of 80 miles, the average being 15 miles a day. She is still perfectly well and goes often hunting, sometimes seven to eight hours at a stretch.



Ten years ago, a young Swede, Baron O. R., returned from Madeira, having in vain attempted to recover his health there. On his way homeward he came to London and was advised to try Kellgren's, his

countryman's, help. He was so completely cured that he could afterwards come as assistant to Kellgren's Institute and perform the treatment, which is sometimes very fatiguing.



Lastly, some words about the treatment. Kellgren maintains that the disease is by no means caused by the bacilli ; on the contrary, they are the product of the disease, which disease, therefore, is necessary for their very existence ; thus, if the disease is removed the bacilli disappear, whereas the reverse does not happen, viz., that the disease disappears by the bacilli being killed. Nature endeavours to get rid of the diseased matter of the lungs by means of the cough, which, therefore, must never be suppressed, but, instead, everything be done to strengthen the power

to cough. On that account Kellgren's treatment tends to strengthen the diaphragm, so that the patient may be able to make the deepest possible inhalations ; to strengthen the abdominal muscles so that the strongest possible exhalations may be made ; to irritate to coughing by nerve-vibration ; to remove the flatulences that form under the diaphragm ; to improve the circulation by suitable passive and active exercises, and last, but not least, to effect a fully normal digestion, allowing the patient to eat everything he likes, nothing he dislikes.

One might wish that Kellgren should in detail describe the exercises he uses ; but as the risks that persons knowing nothing about the manual treatment would try to adopt it, and as he has had the sad experience that the blame at such persons' unsuccessful attempts is laid on his method of treatment, he has to give such instruction only to his own pupils.

One cannot but agree with the German doctor, Professor Nussbaum, when he says : “ In face of such facts as Kellgren’s treatment shows, it were the duty of medical men, at least the younger ones, to make themselves familiar with his method of treatment.



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